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Index to Legal Periodicals and Law Library Journal
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SIXTEENTH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF LAW LIBRARIES, SWAMPSCOTT, MASS., JUNE 20-27, 1921.

Program

First Session—Tuesday, June 21, 2:30 p. m.

Address of welcome, Sumner Y. Wheeler, Secretary, Essex Bar Association.

President's Address.

Committee Reports.

Committee on New Members.

Committee on Index to Legal Periodicals.

Committee on Amendment of the Constitution.

Committee on Check List of Bar Association Reports.

Joint Committee on National Legislative Information Service.

Committee on A. A. L. L. Dinner.

Appointment of (1) Nominating Committee.

(2) Committee on Resolutions.

(3) Auditing Committee.

Second Session—Wednesday, June 22, 10:30 a. m.

The County Law Library System in Massachusetts. Howard L. Stebbins,
Librarian, Social Law Library, Boston.

John Himes Arnold. Edward B. Adams, Librarian, Harvard Law School.
Appreciation of Alexander H. R. Fraser. E. E. Willever, Librarian, Cornell University Law School.
The Bibliography of Naval and Military Law. Arthur C. Pulling, Librarian, University of Minnesota Law School.

Third Session (Joint Session with National Association of State Libraries.)—

Friday, June 24, 2:30 p. m.

Developments in State Libraries. George S. Godard, State Librarian, Connecticut.

Historical Sketch of American Legal Periodicals. Henry E. Dunnack, State Librarian, Maine.

Fourth Session—Friday, June 24, 8:30 p. m.

Present Problems of Law Publishing. Burdett A. Rich, Lawyers Co-operative Publishing Company.

Famous and Curious Wills. Mrs. Gladys Judd Day, Librarian, Hartford Bar Library, Hartford, Conn.

Report of Treasurer.

Report of Auditing Committee.

Election of Officers.

The annual dinner of the Association will be held at 6:30 p. m. on Friday, June 24.

INFORMATION ISSUED BY A. L. A.

The following statements have been prepared by Mr. F. W. Faxon, chairman of the A. L. A. Travel Committee. His associates on the committee are C. H. Brown, of Washington, and John F. Phelan, of Chicago.

Hotel Accommodations

The New Ocean House, one of the most up-to-date and exclusive hotels on the Atlantic Coast, will be headquarters. Here and in the fireproof assembly hall on the grounds, will be held the general sessions and all other meetings. This hotel, its broad front facing the ocean and the adjoining, connected, seven-story concrete section, will accommodate approximately seven hundred people. Five cottages on the hotel grounds will house nearly one hundred more. All meals will be in the hotel dining room, American plan, for those having rooms in the hotel or its cottages. *Only persons staying five days or more will be assigned to the New Ocean House.* Those staying less than five days will apply for rooms in the other hotels or rooming houses.

Hotel Preston, directly on the ocean, in the exclusive residential section of the North Shore Summer Colony, one mile from the New Ocean House, accommodates two hundred and fifty, and a free bus service will be provided for those assigned there, giving quick transportation to and from the conference meetings. It is an up-to-date hotel, and will be chosen by those who enjoy the quiet rest outside headquarters.

Hotel Bellevue, fifteen minutes' walk from Headquarters, and on trolley line running every fifteen minutes directly to the assembly hall on the New Ocean House grounds (fare 10c or 15 rides for \$1.00), will accommodate about fifty, American plan.

The Willey House and cottages, nearer headquarters, and also on the trolley line, will provide for one hundred persons, American plan.

For those desiring to attend the conference at a minimum of expense, as many rooms will be provided in near-by private houses as may be desired, with meals in the New Ocean House cafeteria, seating two hundred at one time.

Rates Per Person Per Day, American Plan

(Fractional Days, After the First, Pro-Rata)

NEW OCEAN HOUSE AND FIVE COTTAGES

With Meals in Main Dining-room, Seating 800

No single rooms will be available June 20th to 25th, and a minimum stay of five days must be booked by those applying for rooms here. These restrictions are made by the local committee that the greatest number possible may be housed at Headquarters. Prices granted us are about two-thirds regular rate, and same menu is given as during the season.

Two in a room, twin beds, private bath	each \$8.00 per day
Four in two rooms, twin beds in each, bath between	each 8.00 per day
Three in a room, twin beds and cot, private bath	each 7.50 per day
Six in two rooms, private bath between, twin beds and cot in each room..	each 7.00 per day
Eight in two very large parlor front rooms, twin beds and two cots in each room, bath between	each 6.50 per day
Two in a room, twin beds, without bath	each 6.25 per day
Two in a room, double bed, without bath	each 6.00 per day
Three in a room, twin beds and cot, no bath	each 5.75 per day
Cottage rooms for two, without bath	each 5.50 per day

During convention week, the New Ocean House will furnish music by the Meyer Davis Orchestra of Washington and Philadelphia, and opportunity for dancing on several evenings will be provided.

Tennis and other lawn games are provided on the lawns surrounding the New Ocean House. The Tedesco Country Club eighteen-hole golf course, is a mile and one-half distant. Ocean bathing for those desiring it is available, temperature of water in June about 60.

Hotel Preston and Cottages Adjacent

American Plan, and Including Free Bus Service To and From Meetings (Six rides a Day)

Two in a room, twin beds, private bath	each \$8.00 per day
Four in two rooms, twin beds in each, bath between	each 7.50 per day
Three in a room, twin beds and cot, private bath	each 7.50 per day
Six in two rooms, twin beds and cot in each room, bath between	each 7.00 per day
Two in a room, double bed, without bath	each 6.00 per day
Single room, without bath	each 6.50 per day

Bellevue Hotel*American Plan*

Two in a room, with bath	each \$7.00 per day
Two in a room, without bath	each 5.50 per day
Single room, without bath	5.00 per day

Willey House and Cottages Adjacent*American Plan*

Two in a room, without bath	each \$5.00 per day
Two in a room, with bath	each 6.00 per day
Single room, without bath	6.00 per day

Private Houses

Private houses will let rooms (apply for these to Mr. C. E. Sherman, librarian, Free Public Library, Lynn, Mass.) at \$1.00 per night per person. Delegates in private houses may obtain special meals at New Ocean House cafeteria:

Breakfast.....\$0.50 Lunch.....\$0.75 Dinner.....\$1.00

One-Day Visitors

Transient delegates coming to Swampscott for the day only, and not remaining over night, may also get meals in the cafeteria. A few can be accommodated in main dining room, where lunch will cost \$1.50 (regular rate \$3.00) and dinner \$2.50 (regular rate \$4.00).

How to Make Reservations

Reservation of rooms should be made as soon as possible. Assignments will be made after April 10th. If all cannot be given the accommodation requested, preference will be given older members and those from outside New England. For all hotel and cottage reservations write to the American Library Association, care of New Ocean House, Swampscott, Mass., the management of which will acknowledge all letters, and, assisted by Mr. F. W. Faxon of the local committee, will make all assignments.

For rooms in private houses, address Mr. C. E. Sherman, Free Public Library, Lynn, Mass., who has undertaken to arrange that part of the rooming.

State in your application exactly the kind of room wanted, and price as per schedule above, also day of arrival. Give names of persons you have arranged to room with, or state if you wish roommates assigned you. Remember that we cannot provide single rooms at headquarters, and if you apply for room there specify at least a five days' visit. Indicate your second choice in case desired accommodations cannot be had. Headquarters hotel cannot take everybody; Hotel Preston, also on the ocean, offers greater quiet and rest and less crowd.

The reduced rates made for the conference week at New Ocean House, will be available for several days before June 20th, and will hold for those who wish to remain after the meeting is over, until the afternoon of Friday, July 1st.

Travel Notice

No reduced railroad rates will be possible from New England points to Swampscott next June, but there is a possibility that lines beyond New England may make either a summer-excursion fare or grant our convention a certificate-plan rate which will be approximately a little more than a fare and one-half from Middle-Western and Southern points, and slightly less than two one-way fares from New York and Pennsylvania points. If certificate-plan tickets are granted it means that delegates must return home by route over which they came, starting within three days of the end of the convention.

Swampscott is a mile beyond Lynn, on the Boston & Maine R. R. and the North Station in Boston, from which the Boston & Maine starts, is across the city from the South Station, to which delegates would come arriving over Boston & Albany (N. Y. Central) or New York, New Haven & Hartford R. R. (the Pennsylvania R. R. connection). The Boston Elevated railway operates shuttle trains between the North and South stations.

At Swampscott the hotels are about one mile to a mile and one-half from Swampscott station, and motor-bus service must be used costing 50c one way for each passenger, and 60c for trunk.

By leaving train at Lynn depot, a trolley line may be used directly to the rear of the New Ocean House grounds, and to Willey House and Hotel Bellevue.

Present Railroad and Pullman Fares

Below are given the present one-way fares from various points to Boston and price of a Pullman lower berth one way. Upper berth is approximately 80 per cent. of the lower.

	<i>Fare</i>	<i>Pullman Lower Berth</i>
New York	\$ 8.92	\$ 4.05
Philadelphia	12.42	4.05
Washington	17.71	6.08
Atlanta via New York	42.93	14.58
Pittsburgh	25.97	6.89
Dallas via St. Louis	71.84	21.87
Birmingham via Cincinnati	46.26	15.80
New Orleans via New York	61.16	19.44
Denver	79.89	22.68
Buffalo	19.33	4.86
Detroit	29.89	8.10
Cleveland	26.41	6.89
Cincinnati	36.28	9.72
Chicago	39.64	10.94
St. Louis	47.02	12.96
Memphis via Cincinnati	52.90	15.80
St. Paul	55.05	13.77
Minneapolis	55.46	13.77
Omaha	59.00	15.80

Chicago Party

(Statement by John F. Phelan, Chicago Public Library)

Following the custom of former years, a special train out of Chicago is planned, providing a sufficient number (125) signify their intention of joining the special party.

Special Rates Granted

As this Bulletin goes to press word is received that the Trunk Line Association, Passenger Department, has decided to sell round-trip tickets for the A. L. A. conference from points in New York, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, West Virginia, most of Pennsylvania, and part of Virginia.

The rate of one and one-half fare to western gateways of New England Passenger Association Territory, plus double the one-way fare therefrom, will be available to members of the A. L. A. and dependent members of their families, when identification certificates are presented. Those who take advantage of this rate must go and return by same route and must reach original starting point not later than June 30, 1921. Tickets will be on sale June 18th to 20th.

It is hoped that other passenger associations will grant similar rates, but it is not expected that any rates will be granted in New England territory.

NEW MEMBERS ADDED TO THE A. A. L. L. BY THE MEMBERSHIP COMMITTEE

Allen, C. F., Librarian, State Law Library, Providence, R. I.

Briggs, Mrs. S. M., Librarian, University of Wisconsin Law Library, Madison, Wis.

Campbell, Donald C., Assistant, New York Public Library, New York City.

Davis, Andrew B., Librarian, New London County Law Library, Norwich, Conn.

Ebel, Charles, Librarian, Minnesota State Library, St. Paul, Minn.

Evans, Charles S., Librarian, Fairfield County Law Library, Bridgeport, Conn.

Green, Miss Ethel, Librarian, Boston Bar Association, Federal Building, Boston, Mass.

Jordan, Mrs. Mary L., Librarian, Lawrence Law Library, Lawrence, Mass.

Little, Mr. Leslie T., Assistant Librarian, Social Law Library, Court House, Boston, Mass.

McNally, Charles B., Librarian, Supreme Court Library, New Brighton, Staten Island, N. Y.

Morrison, Nancy C., Librarian, Office of the Judge Advocate General, War Department, Washington, D. C.

Smith, Miss Gertrude, Cataloguer, Social Law Library, Court House, Boston, Mass.

Somers, Miss M. A., Librarian, Waterbury Bar Library, Waterbury, Conn.

Tripp, O. H., Librarian, Knox County Law Library, Rockland, Maine.

Vernon, Miss Lucile, Assistant Librarian, Association of the Bar, 42 West 44th St., New York City.

Warner, Edgar B., Librarian, Windham County Law Library, Putnam, Conn.
Wittenmeier, R. C., Librarian, Columbus Law Library Association, Columbus, Ohio.

Associate Members

Burroughs, G. H. V., President, Burroughs & Co., Ltd., 517 Seventh Ave. West, Calgary, Canada.
Edwards, Benjamin D., Chancellor, Detroit College of Law, Grand Circus Park, Detroit, Mich.
Huston, A. J., 92 Exchange St., Portland, Maine.
Warren, H. A., 435 Riverside Drive, New York City.

THE MODERN MEDUSA*

FREDERICK C. HICKS, LAW LIBRARIAN OF COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY

"Index-learning turns no student pale,
Yet holds the eel of science by the tail."
—*Dunciad* 1:279-80.

In this often quoted couplet, Pope struck off two truths, a half-truth and a whole-truth. It may have been the fact in his time that a student who depended upon indexes was so freed from labor that he needed not to become pallid from overwork; but in this day and generation he may well lose color when he contemplates the vast array of material pointed out by the indexes. On the other hand, the passage of time and the accumulating wealth of literature makes it certain that only by index-learning can one grasp and hold the tail of the eel of science. Science cannot today be likened to a single eel wriggling and twisting to elude our grasp, but rather to a Medusa whose locks are formed by numerous eels of this and that science and literature. Billings and Fletcher, armed with the *Index Medicus*, like Perseus of old, courageously attacked this dread creature, but they did not succeed in cutting off her head to place it on the shield of Athena, the Goddess of Wisdom. Theirs was an unending battle which was taken up by Poole and another Fletcher, and which is carried on today by a host of combatants. The horrid locks still wave, but less violently since the attack has been joined by the *Readers' Guide*, the *International Catalogue of Scientific Literature*, the agricultural, dramatic, industrial arts, military and psychological indexes, the *Public Affairs Information Service*, and the *Index to Legal Periodicals*.

The periodical literature of the world is less elusive today because of the self-sacrificing labors of men and women, some of whom are as mythological to the younger generation of library workers as is Perseus. But we owe to them and to their successors a debt of gratitude that cannot be repaid. We have only to project ourselves back to the time when there were no such indexes to realize how much we depend upon them. In American library history, there is no achievement more permanently useful and presently helpful than the publication of these various indexes to periodical and other current literature. Therefore,

* Read at the Colorado Springs conference of the American Library Association, June 2, 1920.

speaking for all those who would give credit where it is due, I raise my voice in praise of those who have made "index-learning" possible, and I name them again so that, though they are often on our lips, we may not forget them. Let us not forget Poole and Fletcher who were brother librarians whose labors in our behalf were Herculean; nor Billings, whose index-learning while actively in the medical profession led him into our own ranks; nor Jones, who did for the lawyer what Billings did for the physician; nor Lapp, whose initiative and foresight created the Public Affairs Information Service; nor all those, too numerous to be mentioned, who took the lamp of index-learning from the hands of the Fathers; nor, finally, Wilson, that publisher, without whose business acumen, intelligent appreciation and splendid patience, some of these indexes would have languished and died.

The Eel of Legal Science

It happens that the original hero of Pope's poem in which occurs the quotation with which this paper begins, was one Lewis Theobald. He was an attorney who aroused the poet's ire by issuing a pamphlet entitled, "Shakespeare Restored, or An Exposure of the Blunders Committed and Unamended in Mr. Pope's Late Edition." While literary criticism has shown that Theobald was more nearly right than Pope in the annotation of Shakespeare, the attorney was undoubtedly addicted to index-learning, a subject in which lawyers have, by the very nature of their calling, always found it necessary to be proficient. I therefore make no quarrel with Pope's ill-natured reference, but use it as a pretext for discussing the history, present status and possible future of the indexing of legal periodicals.

Jones' Index

Until Poole published his Index, the general periodical literature of the English speaking world was a vast desert in which the searcher wandered aimlessly, or guided only by such uncertain paths as had been trodden by a few hardy travelers; and even yet, back of the period to which his great work is a welcome guide, there stretches an uncharted plane. His volumes and their immediate successors cover the period from 1802 to 1907. Within that period, did they cover the whole field? Obviously they could not. For instance, they did not attempt to include legal periodicals of which there were many of ancient and honorable lineage. Exactly five were indexed, viz., the American Law Review, the Western Law Journal, the Juridical Review, the Law Quarterly Review, and the Harvard Law Review, amounting together to ninety-five volumes. Therefore, when Leonard Augustus Jones, in 1888, published the first volume of his Index to Legal Periodical Literature,* he made a positive contribution to the apparatus of index-learning. His first volume is an open sesame to 158 different legal periodicals, all that had been published in English up to the end of 1886, amounting to 1,373 volumes. To these, by the aid of Poole, he added the legal articles in 113 general periodicals contained in 4,400 volumes. His second volume, published in 1899 covered the contents of 29 legal periodicals in 982 volumes, and the legal articles in 55 general periodicals in 630 volumes. Thus in his two volumes he gave us

* Boston, Boston Book Co., 1888-1899, 2 v. v. 1, to Jan. 1887, v. 2, 1887-1897.

a key to the contents, hitherto unlocked, of 2,355 volumes of legal periodicals, while at the same time he brought together and placed under their appropriate headings, the legal contents of 5,030 volumes of general periodicals. This was a genuine achievement that no librarian can afford to overlook. He says in the preface to his first volume, "I have attempted in this Index to refer to the articles relating to matters of law and legislation contained in the whole body of periodical literature in the English language published prior to January, 1887. To this end, I have included references to the articles, papers, correspondence, annotated cases, and biographical notices in the legal journals of America, England, Scotland, Ireland, and the English colonies; and to such articles in the principal literary reviews and magazines of these countries as seemed to belong properly to legal literature. I have also included references to the papers and proceedings of the American Bar Association, and of the various State Bar Associations; and also reference to such of the papers and transactions of the English and American Social Service Associations, and of the Statistical Society, as seemed to come within the scope of this Index. I have given much attention to references to biographical articles relating to distinguished judges and lawyers, both living and deceased. Accordingly, such notices in all the journals and reviews, which seemed to be of value, even when brief, have been referred to. Moreover, all the reports of the American courts, some three thousand volumes, have been examined volume by volume, in order to make references to the proceedings in court and eulogies upon the occasion of the decease of eminent judges and lawyers." His second volume is of even wider scope than the first, since it includes articles upon law, legislation, political science, economics, sociology and legal biography. The man who did this work is entitled to more than a passing word at our hands. Leonard A. Jones* was not a librarian, but a lawyer, judge, editor and writer. Born in 1832 at Templeton, Mass., he graduated from Harvard College in 1855 and from Harvard Law School in 1858. Until his death in 1909 he maintained a law office in Boston, and from 1898 to 1908 he was judge of the Court of Land Registration of Massachusetts. It is difficult to see how he could have devoted much continuous time to practice because of the great volume of his literary output. Twelve treatises came from his pen, three of them of two volumes each, and seven of them appearing in from two to seven successive editions. Of four of them, editions have been issued since his death.** He was the author of fifty-nine periodical articles, and beginning in 1884 he became an editor of the *American Law Review*.

For years he was a familiar figure at his table in the old Social Law Library in Boston, where he worked according to schedule, so many hours a day, punctual in beginning and in ending each day's period of labor. If his works are not monuments of constructive legal thought attempting to mould and lead juridical opinion, they are faithful records of existing pronouncements of the courts and commands of the legislatures, and they have the supreme merit of being based

* Biographical sketch and portrait, 41 *Am. Law R.* 111 (1907).

** Fraudulent mortgages, 1870; Mortgages of personal property, 1881, 1883, 1888, 1894, 1908; Mortgages of real property, 1878, 1879, 1882, 1889, 1894, 1904, 1915; Collateral securities and pledges, 1883, 1901, 1912; Corporate bonds and mortgages, 1879, 1890, 1907; Easements, 1898; Landlord and tenant, 1906; Liens, 1888, 1894, 1914; Pledges, 1883, 1901; Real property, 1896; Forms of conveyancing, 1886, 1891, 1892, 1894, 1899, 1909, 1919; Judiciary and Bar of New England, 1900-1.

on honest labor. He never cited an authority until he had personally examined it. This fact is worthy of note when evaluating his Index to Legal Periodical Literature. He saw with his own eyes and handled with his own hands every item indexed. Not only was this true of legal periodicals and law reports, but also of the articles in general periodicals the references for which he found in Poole. He says in his preface (volume 1): "I am much indebted to Mr. Poole's admirable Index; but all those articles have been examined in the periodicals themselves, in making references in the present Index; and some of the principal reviews and magazines have been examined throughout, to select the articles referred to." In his work of indexing he was assisted by Miss Clara Farnham.

American Association of Law Libraries

Jones' Index was the work of a painstaking, competent man; it was well done; it filled a real need; yet no provision was made for its continuance. The publishers stated, after the passage of ten years, that the sale of the two volumes did not justify the publication of a third. The American Library Association, which had fostered and kept alive the Index of Poole and Fletcher, showed no interest in this special index. But there had come into existence in July 2, 1906, a little organization of librarians under the name American Association of Law Libraries. It was formed at the Narragansett Conference of the American Library Association "to develop and increase the usefulness and efficiency of the several law libraries," and one of its first committees, composed of Messrs. Schenk, Gilbert and Glasier, was On Indexing Legal Periodicals. This committee made a careful study of the existing situation regarding the indexing of legal periodical literature,* and at the second annual meeting recommended that the Association establish a quarterly journal, to serve as a medium whereby members could discuss subjects of interest, provide a clearing house for duplicates and legal bibliographical information, and publish a quarterly index to legal periodicals. The report of the committee was approved and the publication launched. This took faith, courage and work. The Association began with a charter membership of twenty-four,** and when publication of the *Index* and *Journal* was begun there were only 77 members, upon whom rested the duty of underwriting the project. A board of editors was appointed, and the first number issued in January, 1908. The indexing of periodicals was done by Frederick W. Schenk, Law Librarian, University of Chicago, then serving as managing editor. The remaining numbers of the first volume were prepared cooperatively by members of the Association under direction of the board of editors, Mr. Glasier having succeeded Mr. Schenk as managing editor. No funds were available to pay for this work, so that the editors and members served entirely without compensation. In the first volume, cumulated in January, 1909, 39 periodicals were included, making an index of 180 pages. It soon became evident that cooperation in the preparation and editing of a journal and index, was a cumbersome method involving the greatest amount of effort on the part of the editors and cooperators with the minimum of

* Available published indices of legal periodical literature, A. L. A. Bulletin, 1:252-254 (1907); Law Library Journal, 1:20-22.

** The initiative in forming the Association was taken by three men, viz., Franklin O. Poole, A. J. Small and G. E. Wire.

efficiency. Therefore, with volume two, an indexer was engaged, to serve under a managing editor, and this was the beginning of development toward the present method by which one person is engaged to have full charge of the editing of the *Journal and Index*.^{*} Let no one be misled by this statement. The compensation has always been negligible in comparison with the work done. The successive editors, judging their work by business standards, have never been compensated. They have without exception practically contributed their services for the good of the cause; and I here pay my personal tribute to them, individually and collectively. For six years also, the business management was conducted, without compensation, by Messrs. Steinmetz, Butler and Schenk. It is largely due to their efforts that, by securing paid advertisements, sufficient funds were acquired to keep the publication going. With volume seven, the business management and publishing were entrusted to the H. W. Wilson Company, the editorial work still being done under the direction of the Association.

In spite of all handicaps the *Index* has grown and now fills an important place in the world of index-learning. Its first number indexed only 17 periodicals; today it indexes 62. The twelve volumes already issued total 2,207 pages.

Chipman's Index

One of the earliest projects of the American Association of Law Libraries was the compilation and publication of a volume to fill in the gap between Jones' second volume and the beginning of the Association's *Index to Legal Periodicals*. Largely for financial reasons and because the little group of law librarians was engrossed in the issuance of the current index, the Association did not accomplish this project. The work has, however, now been done.^{**} It is a volume of 549 pages, which indexes the contents of 512 volumes belonging to 60 different legal periodicals published in the English language from January, 1898 to December, 1907. It covers also some items printed during 1897 which were omitted from the second volume of Jones. When in 1908, the American Association of Law Libraries was considering the publication of this third volume, its Committee found that "the compilation of a supplementary volume would not be undertaken by a publishing house, inasmuch as the sale would not provide remuneration for both the compiler and publisher." In 1918, that situation still existed, but it was met by Mr. Frank E. Chipman, President of the Boston Book Company. He is both compiler and publisher of this volume. The work is his personal contribution, and as he says in his preface, "it was carried on almost entirely outside of office hours. Evenings and holidays, for sixteen months, were cheerfully sacrificed that the work could be completed at the earliest possible moment." His work also is a labor of love to which the whole library profession is indebted.

^{*} The succession in the editorship is shown below:

- v. 1. Managing editor, Frederick W. Schenk, succeeded by Gilson G. Glasier. Indexing done cooperatively.
- v. 2-3. Managing editor, Gilson W. Glasier. Indexer, Karl E. Steinmetz.
- v. 4. Editor, Karl E. Steinmetz.
- v. 5-6. Editor, Frederick W. Schenk.
- v. 7. Managing editor, Mr. Schenk, assisted by Miss Gertrude E. Woodard, University of Michigan Law Library.
- v. 8-12. Editor, Miss Woodard.
- v. 13. Editor, Miss Elsie Basset, Columbia University Law Library.

^{**} An index to legal periodical literature. v. 3, 1898-1908. Boston Book Company, 1919.

That the chronological order of issuance and description may not confuse the reader, let it now be stated that there exists today a complete index of legal periodicals in the English language from their beginning to the present time; and that there is a quarterly index with yearly cumulations currently issued.* For the period up to the end of 1897, this series covers not only articles in legal periodicals, but legal articles in general periodicals. After 1897 only articles in legal periodicals are indexed. That it fills a real want among reference books is shown by the fact that, whereas Poole indexes only five legal periodicals, the Readers' Guide indexes none.

Not An Index Librorum Prohibitorum

It may appear to have been a work of supererogation to recount the above details when library schools have such useful courses on reference books, and when the items are so well described in Mudge's Kroeger's Guide. The recital seems to be justified, however, by the fact that only nine public libraries are subscribers to the *Index to Legal Periodicals*. After the publication of the proceedings of this meeting I hope there will be no ground for suspicion that public librarians as a class do not know about the *Index*, and perhaps that suspicion is not even now justified. If not, then we are driven to the conclusion that public librarians are not convinced of the value of the *Index to Legal Periodicals* in their particular work. Assuming that this is the case, it cannot be too strongly asserted that the word "legal" in the title does not give to the work the character of an Index Librorum Prohibitorum. The time has long since passed when it should need to be stated that law is a subject which in every era forms an essential stratum in the structure of society. Cleave down through any part of this structure, with an interest whetted by literature, fine arts, religion, history, economics, sociology or science, and you come to a layer of law—not lawyer's law alone, but the people's law, the law which molds and in turn is molded by civilization. Jones realized this when in the preface to his *Index* (volume 2) he quoted the President of Yale University. "The scientific study of the law," said President Hadley, "has had and still has a close affiliation with the scientific study of political economy. This affiliation between economics and jurisprudence is manifest alike in their data, their methods, and their conclusions." There is a legal side to nearly every subject of investigation and research, and the passage of time serves to illustrate more fully the bearing of law and legal discussions on matters of general interest.

Poole's *Index* and the Readers' Guide form the great central edifice of index-learning; but every reference department worthy of the name knows that this edifice would tumble when put to severe tests if it were not buttressed by the various indexes to periodicals on special subjects. One such buttress is the *Index to Legal Periodicals*. Let it stand in your library in its proper place of support, and you will find it capable of rendering unsuspected service. Can this be demonstrated? Lawyers as a class are prone to spread their thoughts on the printed

*Jones' *Index*, v. 1, (— to Jan. 1887)
 Jones' *Index*, v. 2, (1887-1897)
 Chipman's *Index*, v. 3, (1898-1907)
Index to Legal Periodicals, v. 1-12, (1908-1919)
Index to Legal Periodicals, v. 13 (Quarterly)

page. The Readers' Guide indexes thousands of articles by lawyers who have contributed to general periodicals. These, public librarians include in their reading lists, bibliographies, etc., and point out to their readers because they are in the Guide and are not labelled *legal*. But if the same men have written better articles on the same subjects of general interest, and these articles are published in legal periodicals and therefore are to be found only by means of the *Index to Legal Periodicals*, they are lost both to the public librarians and readers of public libraries. Such a result does not square with the slogan BOOKS FOR EVERYBODY; much less does it conform to a more scientific precept which might read ALL OF THE BEST BOOKS FOR EVERYBODY.

But let me read your thoughts. You are saying, first, "There cannot be much of general interest in legal periodicals. They and their *Index* are for lawyers, not for laymen. Let the law libraries supply this information." Have you ever examined the *Index*? Take any number, and count the headings which may be of interest to the general public. In the October, 1919, issue I counted 74; and to test my judgment as to their character, I compared them with the headings in the 1919 volume of the *Readers' Guide*. Out of the 74, sixty-six appeared in both indexes. There is nothing that would repel the veriest layman in such headings as Aerial navigation, Aliens, Bible, Bolshevism, Cost of Living, Divorce, Free Speech, Income Tax, Initiative and Referendum, League of Nations, Marriage, Peace, Poetry, Profiteering, Sedition, Vaccination, Vocational education, War, and Workmen's Compensation. Nor should the general librarian neglect articles in legal periodicals by such men as James M. Beck, Theodore E. Burton, Frederic R. Coudert, David J. Hill, Charles E. Hughes, Henry St. George Tucker, Enoch H. Crowder, Sir Frederick Pollock, Roscoe Pound, Elihu Root, William H. Taft, Arthur Train, Simeon E. Baldwin, A. Mitchell Palmer and Roland G. Usher.

Next, you are thinking, "That is all very well, but we haven't the periodicals. Of what use then would the *Index* be?" This I answer by three questions, First, should you not have on your shelves a goodly number of these legal periodicals, since they contain so much of general interest written by specialists in their subjects? Second, would not the *Index*, habitually used, create a demand for these very periodicals—a demand quite as legitimate as that which has been created by Poole's *Index* and the *Readers' Guide* for periodicals many of which have little sustained merit? And third, does not the bibliographical value of the *Index* give it a place in all libraries which hold themselves out as sponsors for knowledge?

I make no apology for speaking at such length concerning the *Index to Legal Periodicals*. It is the chief contribution of the American Association of Law Libraries in the field of library science. It was conceived, developed and carried to its present success entirely without the aid of the American Library Association. There was a time when Poole's *Index* would have languished and died if it had not been fostered by the A. L. A. Such has never been the state of this limb of the law libraries. There has never been any doubt that it would survive and bring forth fruit. We ask you merely as individual libraries to partake of this fruit, without other obligation than to pay for what you get. Thus there will

be provided sufficient nurture so that natural and long-foreseen developments may be made. These developments would probably include the following:

- (1) The inclusion in the Index of papers printed in all legal society publications, such as the reports of the respective Bar Associations. . .
- (2) The inclusion of articles in foreign periodicals devoted to law, both public and private. At the present time, this important field is covered by no index published either at home or abroad.
- (3) The adoption of a fixed policy of cumulation of the annual volumes of the Index, at intervals of three, five or seven years, as the amount of material accumulated, and financial considerations might dictate.

(4) The development and improvement of the *Law Library Journal* which is published in conjunction with the *Index*. The twelve volumes of the Journal already published fill 1,003 pages with material relating to library economy with particular reference to law libraries; to legal bibliography; to legal history; and to law library history. When there are library schools which cover the whole field of library work and therefore prepare students for law library positions this Journal will be found to be the one source of information and inspiration concerning a specialty already too long neglected.

Following the reputed methods of the orators of an organization which carried a national movement to conspicuous success, I have now devoted myself successively, first, to conciliation, second to information, third to inflammation, and have now reached the time which should be given to "coin-secration," which—to quote—covers "the explanation of the subscriptions and the 'motor cue', which will lead people to enroll." This I will spare you. No other motorization is needed than realization of the essential unity of library work,—a concept which includes all such sounding words as cooperation, co-ordination and the rest, and which gives a place to every library organization, affiliated or otherwise, in the American Library Association Enlarged Programme for the Promotion of Library Service in the United States.

THE ORIGIN, HISTORY AND COMPILATION OF THE CASE-BOOK

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(Read at Colorado Springs, 1920)

It is the purpose of this paper to sketch briefly the origin and history of the case-book and make a few suggestions as to its compilation.

It is to the glory of Harvard University and to Christopher Columbus Langdell in particular to have created and developed the case-book, the introduction of which revolutionized methods of legal education. Josef Redlich, the eminent Austrian legal scholar, in commenting on the case method has called it, "An entirely original creation of the American mind in the realm of law which sprang from the thoughts and individual characteristics of a single man. Christopher C. Langdell."

In 1869 there was elected to the Dane Professorship of Law in the Harvard

Law School, by the strength of the influence of Harvard's new president, Charles William Eliot, Christopher Columbus Langdell, a former student at Harvard. President Eliot, who remembered him from his college days, had been impressed with his views on the study and teaching of the law. Law, he said (and it was a new contention in those days), is a science. Considered as such it consists of certain principles and doctrines. "To have such a mastery of these as to be able to apply them with constant facility and certainty to the ever-tangled skein of human affairs, is what constitutes the true lawyer. . . . Each of these doctrines has arrived at its present state by slow degrees. . . . The growth is to be traced in the main through a series of cases, and much the shortest and best, if not the only way of mastering the doctrine effectually is by studying the cases in which it is embodied."¹

Langdell became Dane Professor on January 6, 1870. During the spring term of that year he lectured in the approved manner on commercial subjects. But by the opening of the fall term the advance sheets of the first case-book, "Langdell's Cases on Contracts," were ready for use. The collection of cases covered a few topics in the law of contracts. All important English cases on each topic were reported in chronological order followed by American and Scotch cases, which in turn were followed by an index. The advent of the new system is vividly described by Mr. Samuel F. Batchelder and reprinted in the Centennial History of the Harvard Law School.

"The day came for its trial. The class gathered in the old amphitheatre of Dane Hall—the one lecture room of the school—and opened their strange new pamphlets, reports bereft of their only useful part, the head notes! The lecturer opened his.

"'Mr. Fox, will you state the facts in the case of *Payne v. Cave*?'"

"Mr. Fox did his best with the facts of the case.

"'Mr. Rawle, will you give the plaintiff's argument?'"

"Mr. Rawle gave what he could of the plaintiff's argument.

"'Mr. Adams, do you agree with that?'"

"And the case-system of teaching law had begun. . . ."

The innovation caused a storm of disapproval, from the other members of the faculty, the students and also from prominent members of the bench and bar. They held that the purpose of a law school was to teach the law, not to argue about and dissect a case that was probably wrong, anyway! How was the student to learn the law, if the instructor did not tell him what it was? The class in contracts dwindled away until there were but seven students left, one of them being James Barr Ames. These, however, stuck to the finish.

In 1873 Ames was appointed Assistant Professor of Law, without having had any experience at the bar. This also caused discontent and threatened the reputation of the school. Fathers wrought up over this proceeding removed their sons from Harvard, so that their professional careers might not be seriously blighted. A large law school was established in Boston, so that the true doctrines should not perish. In 1876 Professor Washburn resigned. The older professors were all gone. Younger men in sympathy with Langdell and Eliot were

¹ Langdell's Cases on Contracts, preface.

called to take their places. More case-books began to appear. The first of these was prepared by Ames and was a collection of cases on Torts, published in 1874. Cases on Pleading followed in 1875. As Ames was unsuccessful in finding a publisher to print his books, he was forced to perform this task himself. To Ames undoubtedly is due the credit of really finding the type of case-book which has been generally adopted in the American law schools. "His decisions were chosen, not with the purpose of tracing by slow steps the historical development of legal ideas, but with the design, through the selection of striking facts and vivid opinions, of stimulating the thought of the student, and leading his mind on by one step after another until he had become familiar with the fundamental principles of the subject and the reasons for them."² The very wide use of Ames' case-books (nine in number) established the case system in other law schools.

Until 1888, Langdell's and Ames' books were the only case-books in use in the American law schools. In 1885 Sir Frederick Pollock and Professor Finch of Cambridge visited Harvard. Impressed with the spirit and method of Harvard Law School, Professor Finch published a case-book on Contracts for the use of students in the English universities. In 1888 Gray published two volumes of Cases on Property, and Keener brought out a two volume collection on Quasi-Contracts. Thayer published his Case Book on Evidence in 1892, and in 1893 Smith added a volume to Ames' Cases on Torts. So Langdell had won out in his own school. But it had not all been clear sailing. Graduates thoroughly converted to the Langdell system took up the cudgels of its defense. The legal periodicals were filled with arguments for and against the case-books and the case-system. Langdell himself did not take part in the defense of his method. Only twice did he publish any remarks or reasons for his plan—once at its inception and the second time when the system had been firmly established. In the Centennial History of the Harvard Law School will be found an interesting list of the articles favoring and disapproving the case-method.

The case-method now began to spread. Wambaugh introduced the same in Iowa and Keener at Columbia, thereby displacing the Dwight method at the place of its birth. Keener reprinted Finch's collection of cases and Wambaugh published his book called Study of Cases. The change at Columbia was strongly felt and indeed caused as big a revolution as had that at Harvard. As a result a new school with a faculty of former Columbia teachers was organized for the purpose of continuing the Dwight method of instruction.

At Harvard collection succeeded collection until every subject taught was covered. Langdell's influence was now felt throughout the United States. Other case-books were published such as Huffcut and Woodruff's Cases on Contracts. The West Publishing Company began to issue the American Case-Book Series.

Misapprehension of the nature of the case method and a difference in the views as to the object of legal education were to a great extent the causes of the controversy over the case method. According to Ames, the aim of legal education is "the power of legal reasoning, and we think that we can best get that by putting before the students the best models that can be found in the history of English and American law."³ Professor Keener voiced the view that "the dis-

² Centennial History of the Harvard Law School.

³ Address before the Association of American Law Schools (1907).

tinctive feature of the case system is not the exclusive use of cases but that the reported cases are made the basis of instruction, not used merely as illustrations."⁴ In another article dealing with the same subject, Professor Keener remarked, "The case method then proceeds on the theory that law is a science and as a science should be studied in the original sources, and that the original sources are the adjudged cases and not the opinions of text writers based upon the adjudged cases."⁵ Professor James B. Thayer said "the case system at Harvard is not a method or system of teaching. It is a system of studying law. . . . As to the mode of teaching, there are as many as there are professors."⁶ To the objection made to the case system that it turned out case-lawyers, Professor Gray replied with the following statement: "By a 'case-lawyer,' I suppose is generally meant a lawyer who has a great memory for the particular circumstances of cases, but who is unable to extract the underlying principles. But the 'case-system' has no tendency to produce lawyers of this type. It uses the cases merely as material from which the student may learn to extract the underlying principles. The expression 'case-system' suggests a hidebound and stereotyped mode of instruction. Nothing can be further from the truth. The styles of teaching of the different professors are as unlike as possible. We agree only in making cases, not text-books, the basis of instruction."⁷

The American Case Book System seems to have been published as a protest against the Harvard case-book. As James Brown Scott, formerly the general editor of the American Case Book series, explained that in the case-system "training and knowledge—the means and end of legal study go hand in hand" but that the existing plan sacrificed knowledge to training and that for purely practical reasons as a conservation of time and money—there was a demand for case-books physically adapted and intended for use as a whole in the class room. He believed that a greater effort should be made "to cover the general principles of a given subject in the time allotted, even at the expense of a considerable sacrifice of detail." Mr. Scott thought the Harvard case-book was much too long. Mr. Roscoe Pound in reviewing Mikell's *Cases on Criminal Law* has answered the criticism maintaining that the "notion that the courses offered should include everything that a student need know, that he need consider or will consider nothing that is not gone over in class, is a mistaken one." He also maintains that the Harvard case-book is advantageous to the instructor as it gives him a choice of cases.

Albert M. Kales, in his article entitled "The Next Step in the Evolution of the Case Book"⁸ says "In the older and more important jurisdictions of the class law schools by the case-books arranged so far as topics are concerned, upon United States there is a legitimate and increasing demand for instruction in first the lines of the present Harvard Law School case-books, but composed as far as practicable of cases from the particular jurisdiction, with the end to present an accurate exposition of the law in force at the present day in that jurisdiction. Such a demand will, it is believed, dictate the next radical step in the evolution of the case-book itself. The Harvard Law School case-book . . . does not present

⁴ The Inductive Method in Legal Education, 28 American Law Review 709,722.

⁵ Keener, Methods of Legal Education, 1 Yale Law Journal, 139.

⁶ American Bar Association Reports (1895) 395.

⁷ Cases and Treatises, 32 American Law Review 756,762.

⁸ 21 Harvard Law Review, p. 92.

a perfect and detailed picture of the present state of the law in any particular one of the older and more important jurisdictions of the United States. . . . The present case-book simply gives a foundation of general principles leaving it to the student in practice to ascertain the local law. The proposal now made is that the subject matter of the case-book be so altered that it shall present a true picture of the present state of the law in a particular jurisdiction with the same fidelity that it now gives us a correct understanding of the law of England prior to modern statutory changes, or of the law of that ideal jurisdiction which the compiler of the present Harvard case-book has made for himself. . . . The plan proposed does not contemplate the slighting of either history or comparative law, but simply that these subjects be subordinated to the principal aim of ascertaining the present state of the law of a given jurisdiction. . . . The difference between what I propose and the present arrangement of the case-book is one of emphasis."

Mr. Kales' paper brought forth much comment from members of the teaching profession, the consensus of opinion being that it was not possible to teach both the law of the land and the local law in the law school, and that it was far better to choose to teach the law of the land. Mr. Ames remarked⁹ that he would be extremely sorry to see Kales' "novel application of state rights, which would result in turning all the law schools in the country into local schools."

In an article entitled "A Further Word on the Next Step in the Evolution of the Case-Book"¹⁰ Mr. Kales remarks, "If the instructor in fact is master of the local law, and does in fact revise the case-book on the lines which I suggest, but simply continues to use the present case-book for convenience, altering it by means of additional lists of cases and references to local statutes, and notes pointing out the development of the local law according to the necessity of his new point of view and his added information, then the substance of what I propose has been accomplished. The mere matter of form in having a new revised case-book is not at all essential to the plan." It is undoubtedly true that emphasis should be laid on the law of the jurisdiction and this is especially true of such courses as Code Procedure, Practice, Evidence and Property. But, on the whole, the present case-book with the correct emphasis has proven most successful.

Mr. Williston, in reviewing James Brown Scott's *Cases on Quasi Contracts*, voices a suggestion that in the compilation of a case-book (as they are intended only for the instruction of students) the author "should not endeavor to touch upon every matter logically within its title, but should deal with such matters only as belong to that title exclusively, or more naturally than to any other. Such matters as are included should be dealt with thoroughly, for students cannot satisfactorily study from cases a single aspect of a subject or of a decision." As to the arrangement—the minute subdivisions of a treatise cannot be satisfactorily used as a model. Cases must be grouped according to their most general and obvious effect and subordinate matters must be brought out in passing."

Mr. Manley O. Hudson in reviewing Kales' *Cases on Future Interests* suggests that case-books in the future might strike out on a new line and perform for other branches of the law the service which Mr. Wigmore has accomplished

⁹ American Bar Association Reports (1907) p. 1025.

¹⁰ 4 Illinois Law Review, 11, 19.

for the law of torts. Mr. Wigmore in the preface to his case-book on Torts suggests that history in the study of law be given a "treatment not purely logical, but also biological. The logical or internal history of a rule is found by tracing in each successive decision or statute the steps which have brought the rule down into its forms of today. The biological or external growth is seen by comparing the outward circumstances, beliefs and motives amid which it began and then those amid which it persisted or changed. The former aspect is necessary and has dominated, but the other needs emphasis now." Mr. Justice Holmes in the Common Law has said, "Other tools are needed besides logic, for the life of the law has not been logic; it has been experience. The felt necessities of the time—the prevalent moral and political theories, institutions of public policy, had a good deal more to do than the syllogism in determining the rules by which men should be governed."

Other suggestions put forward by writers on the subject have been that the case-books should be in the form of skeleton case-books, *i.e.* "books of concrete facts raising the important and crucial issues of the different topics of the law."

What the next step in the evolution of the case-book is to be remains to be seen. But at present the essential requisites are abundant and well selected material, carefully edited and annotated.

OBSERVATIONS ON BAR ASSOCIATION PROCEEDINGS

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(Read at Colorado Springs, 1920)

A library, whether of a general or special nature, is a composite unit of volumes typical of the kind or purposes for which it is to be used. The importance of each particular volume must necessarily be measured by its source or authorship. Generations have come and gone and artisans have profited by the experience of their predecessors. Technicalities continue to arise and multiply, and master minds are still striving to scale the heights of perfection. The stone which the builders rejected has become the head of the corner.

The particular theme assigned to me refers to a class of literature which is taking a unique and important place in libraries, particularly those given over to law, and fortunate indeed are the libraries that possess any considerable number of state, national or foreign bar proceedings. Only a short time ago they were not considered of any great importance, and the volumes when received were often consigned to some unfrequented corner of the library.

It may be said that some of the early proceedings were only of local interest; but this is not true of all, for we find in some instances that they contain articles and discussions which rank high in the realm of legal lore and literature.

Take for instance, the proceedings of the early State Bar Association of my

¹¹ Ballantine—Adapting the Case-Book to the Needs of Professional Training; 2 Am. Law School Review 135; Cole, A Case-Book Suggestion, 3 Am Law School Review 128.

own State (Iowa), which began its existence in 1874 and continued to 1881. The records of this association reveal some of the very best articles, prepared and written by such eminent jurists as Judge Thomas M. Cooley, Judge J. M. Love, Judge John F. Dillon, Justice Samuel F. Miller, Judge George W. McCrary, and Judge J. M. Woolworth. All of these addresses are legal classics upon timely topics and give to the world some of the best thoughts of these master minds; and, so far as I know, these proceedings are the only published record of these addresses. Discussions are also recorded, which were entered into by the above named as well as many others of state and national renown.

A regrettable fact is, that only the original proceedings of the second meeting in 1875, the third, in 1876, and the fifth, in 1878, were ever officially published (so far as known), and they were long out of print; but the present State Bar Association, realizing the value of the matter contained in these and the other early proceedings, reprinted the same in 1912 in a pamphlet volume of 262 pages, together with newspaper notices of that time and information obtained from other local sources. By this means the proceedings of all the early sessions were made accessible to the members of the Iowa State Bar Association and to the legal fraternity of the world.

A bit of historical data, relative to the beginning of the earliest associations in the several states, may be of interest; and while not presuming to dwell upon the achievements of the early association of Iowa, but for information only, I will say that this association was, so far as I have been able to ascertain, the first state association to maintain an existence for any great length of time.

There are references, however, to earlier organizations. United States House Document, volume 6, 2d session, 18th Congress, no. 94, refers to a state organization in existence in Mississippi, December 18, 1824, when a memorial was presented to Congress relative to defects in the judicial system. This, however, may have been only a temporary banding together of the lawyers of that state for this and other specific purposes, as nothing further is known of it. Massachusetts appears to have had a state organization in 1849. This association was short-lived, for only the records of January 4 and January 18, 1849 are known to exist.

To Philadelphia belongs the distinction of having the oldest city bar association, The Law Company of the City of Philadelphia, which was organized March 13, 1802. This is still in successful operation and is now presided over by our fellow member and former president of the American Association of Law Libraries, Mr. Luther E. Hewitt. Its name was changed in 1827 to The Law Association of Philadelphia, when a consolidation was effected with another similar organization known as The Associated Members of the Bar of Philadelphia, organized in 1821.

The members of the bar of New Orleans organized a city association in 1847, which was reorganized in 1898 into what is now known as the Louisiana State Bar Association, presumably thus retaining the pride of age.

In addition to the associations already having a comparatively long and honor-

able existence, quite a number have nearly reached the half century mark. They are as follows:

	<i>Organized in</i>
Alabama	1878
American Bar Association	1878
Georgia	1884
Illinois	1877
International Law Association	1873
Missouri	1881
Grafton and Coos (New Hampshire)	1882
New Mexico	1886
New York City	1870
New York (State)	1876
Social Law Library	1804
Tennessee	1882
Texas	1882
Vermont	1878
Wisconsin	1878

Among some of the unusual proceedings which we have is a sixteen-page pamphlet printed at Juneau, Alaska, in 1898, giving the proceedings, constitution and roll of members of the Alaska Bar Association. Another is that of the Far Eastern Association proceedings, a fifty-three-page pamphlet, published at Hong Kong, in 1916. The Indian Territory Association was organized in 1900 and had a successful existence, meeting annually, until 1904, when it merged with that of Oklahoma under the title of the Oklahoma and Indian Territory Bar Association. After statehood, it became known as the Oklahoma State Bar Association.

Of the national and international associations there are the American Bar Association and the International Law Association.

There are other associations for the promotion of specific law which would properly classify with bar proceedings. Among these are the proceedings of the Commissioners for the Promotion of Uniformity of Legislation in the United States, which began in 1892; the Commercial Law League of America, and the local associations of some of the states for the promotion of uniform law. The Pioneer Lawmakers Association of Iowa meets biennially in odd years when the legislature is in session. This is an unusual association and its proceedings are filled with interesting papers, discussions, the reminiscences of pioneer days, and suggested legislation.

The proceedings of the Canadian Bar Association are interesting publications, as are also the proceedings of the associations of the several provinces, but in the most instances those of the provinces are unobtainable. Canada has an association for the promotion of uniform legislation begun in 1918, and its proceedings are known as "The Proceedings of the annual meeting of the Conference of Commissioners on Uniformity of Legislation in Canada."

Not all of the bar associations have complete printed proceedings; and many of those published are out of print and obtainable only in rare instances. Let

us hope that they may be reprinted so that all libraries may possess these choice views as expressed by many of the leading and learned lawyers and jurists of this and other countries. Many of them have passed from earth's activities, but their influence still lives and their thoughts are indelibly impressed on the pages of the literature of the bar.

What we need most now, aside from possessing the proceedings, is a checklist of those already published and an index to their contents. This Association can render no greater service to the libraries of the country than to get behind the preparation and publication of these much needed desk reference books.